

LBA Program

The 2nd CEOP Annual Meeting Geneva, Switzerland 15-17 September 2008

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Overview

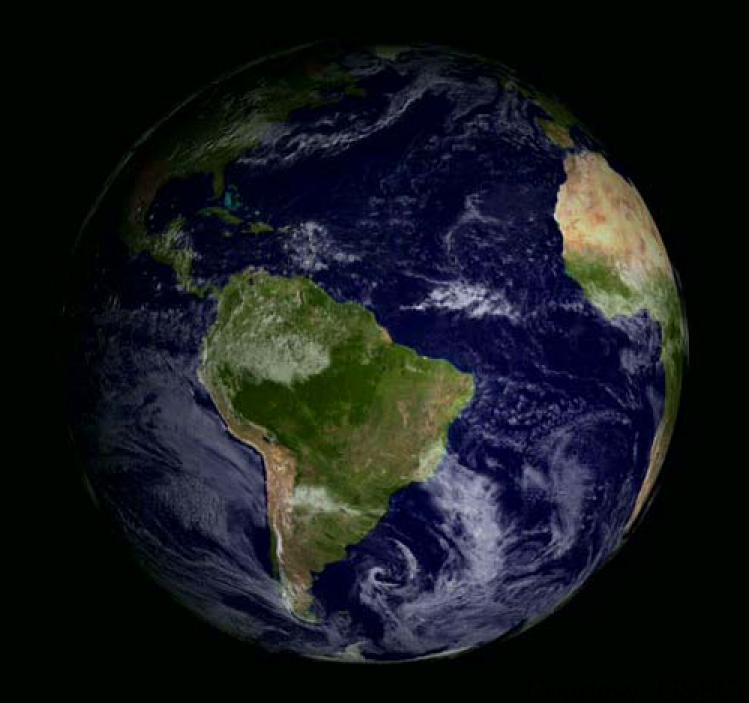
- Background and Objectives
- Data Contributions/Requirements
- Recent Scientific Achievements
- Contributions to GEWEX Scientific Milestones (Roadmap)
- Accomplishments towards WCRP Goals
- Issues and Future Plans



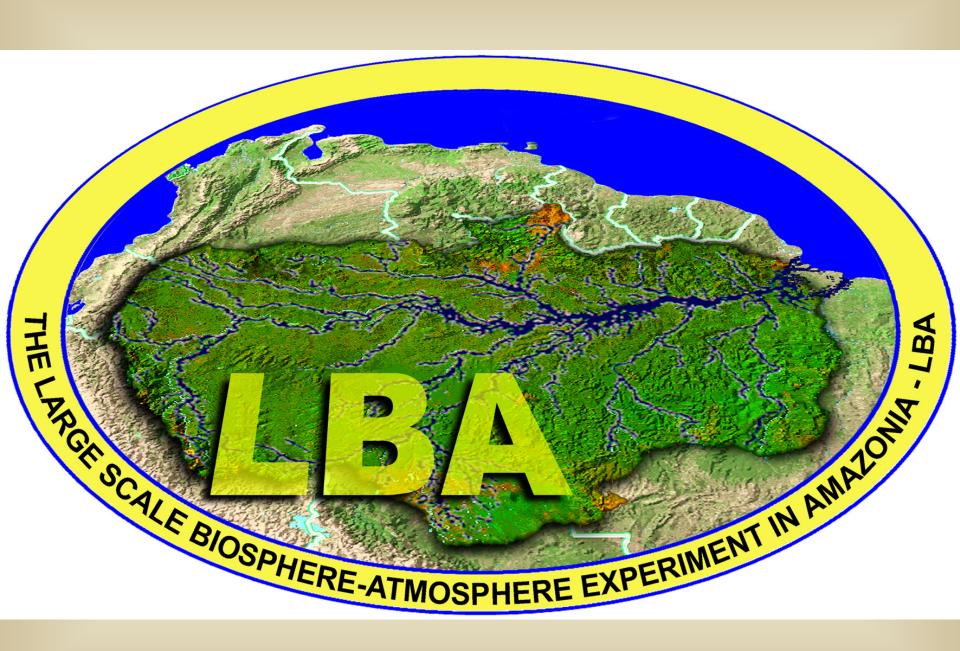
Background and Objectives

LBA

- An international research initiative led by Brazil;
- Focuses on the climatological, ecological, biogeochemical, and hydrological functions of Amazonia; the impact of land use change on these functions; and the interactions between Amazonia and the Earth system;
- 1000+ PIs, co-PIs, & researchers involved;
- 100+ research projects;
- 780+ metadata records & 500+Gbytes of data.







The two overarching questions of LBA



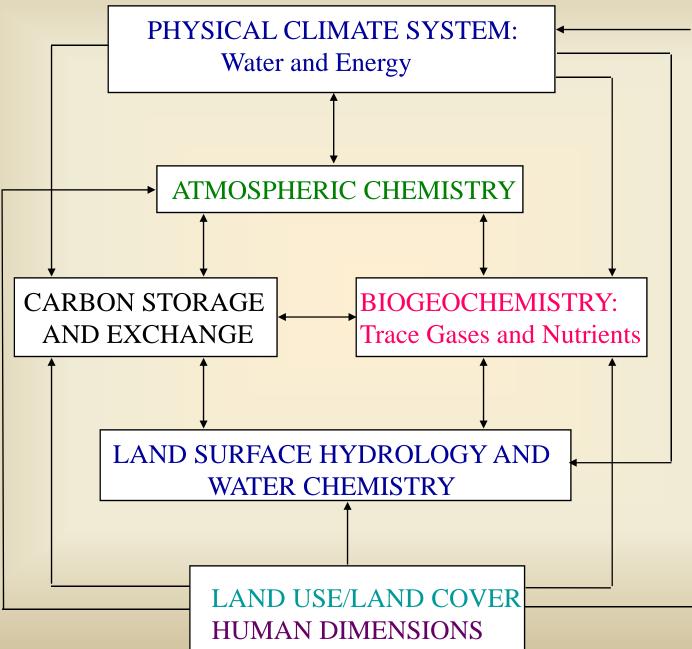
*****How Amazonia functions currently as a regional entity with respect to the natural cycles of water, energy, aerosols, carbon, nutrient and trace-gases?

★ How will changes in land use and climate affect the biological, chemical and physical functioning of Amazonia, including its sustainability and influence on global climate?

Amazonia at a glance ... The Natural System

- almost 6 million km² of contiguous tropical forests
- perhaps 1/3 of the planet's biodiversity
- abundant rainfall (2.2 m annually)
- 18% of freshwater input into the global oceans (220,000 m³/s)
- over 100 G ton C stored in vegetation and soil
- a multitude of ecosystems, biological and ethnic diversity

LBA LINKAGES









The streams ...



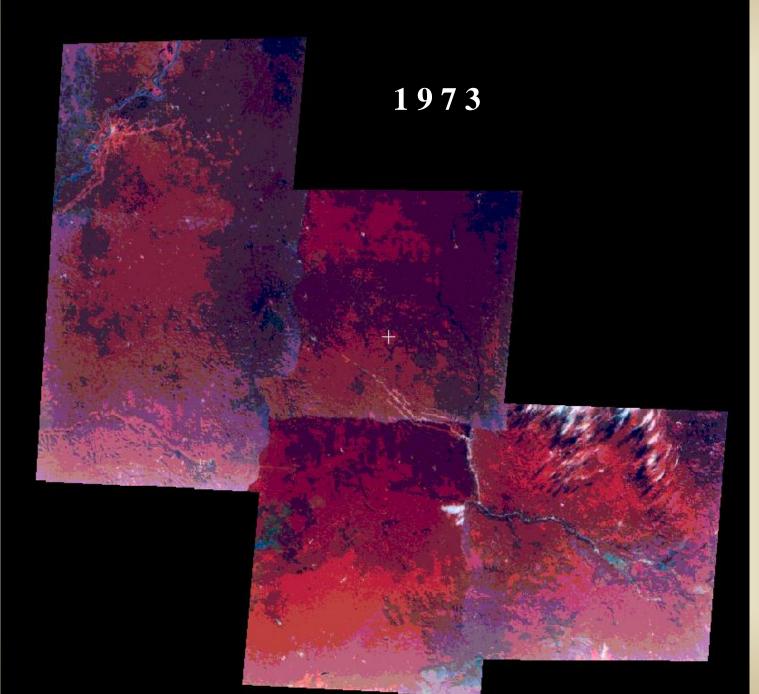
The rains...



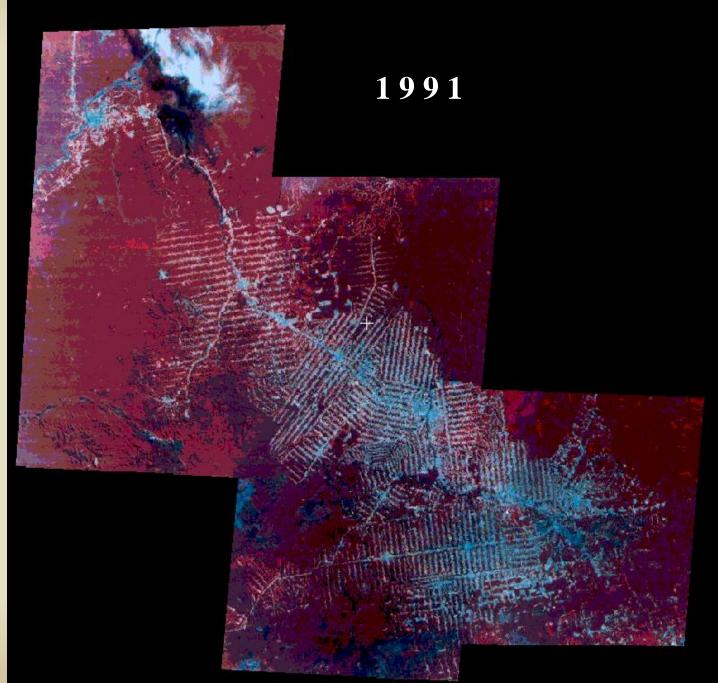


Deforestation...

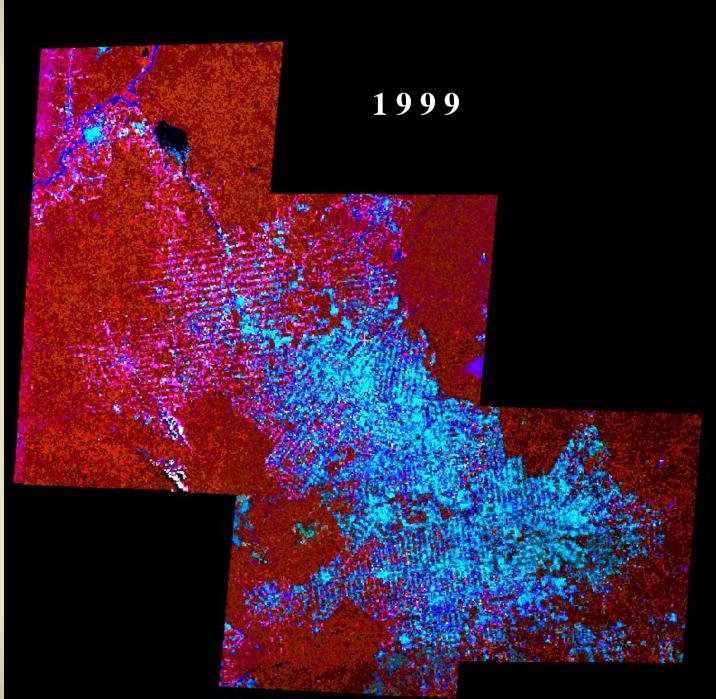






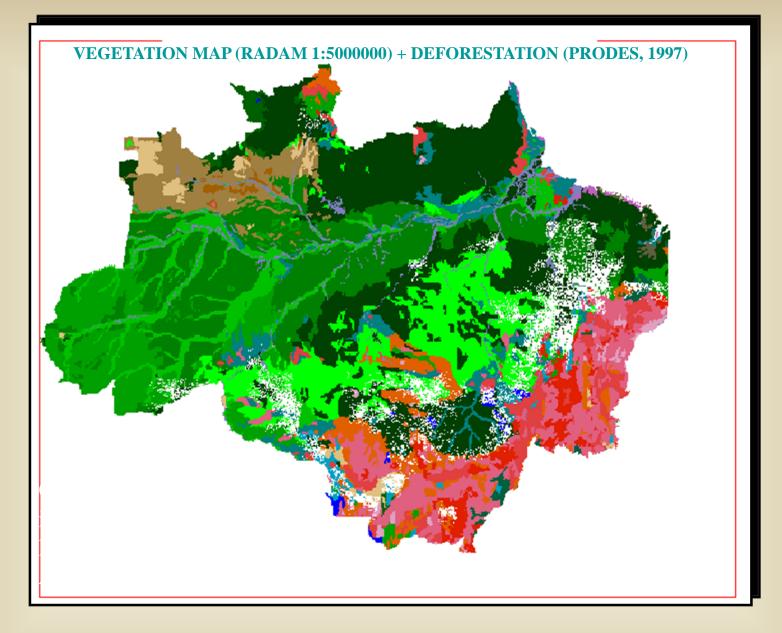












Current patterns of deforestation in white color

Courtesy: R. Alvalá, E. Kalil, INPE

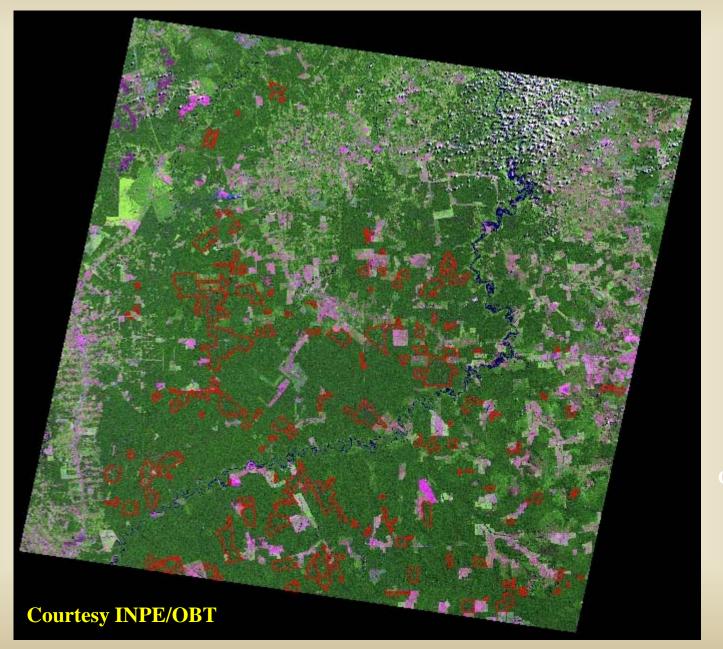
Selective logging...



SELECTIVE LOGGING



TOTAL AREA SELECTIVE LOGGING = $1,277 \text{ km}^2$



Cena223/62 05/07/99

Clear day Visibility ~ ??? km $N_{CN} \sim 500 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ BC ~ 0.2 µg m⁻³

Smoke haze Visibility ~ 800 m N_{CN} ~ 10000 cm⁻³ BC ~ 7 µg m⁻³

Andrea et al

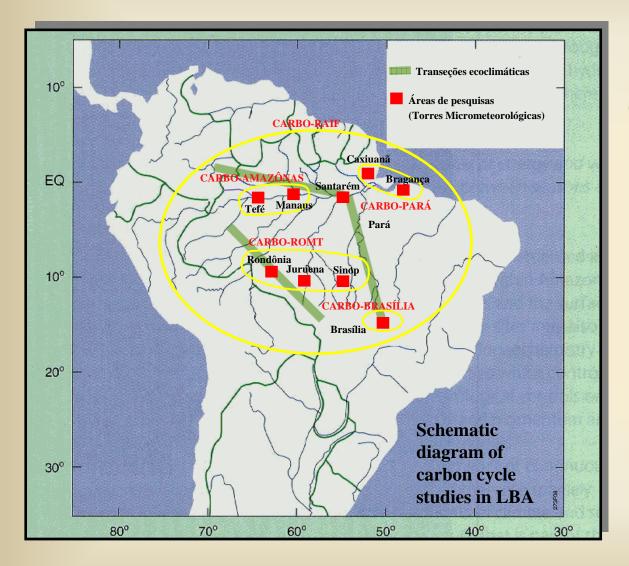


Variety of cloud structure caused by different CCN amounts and other cloud dynamic issues

Pyrocumulus Clouds

"Green Ocean" Clouds





CARBON CYCLE STUDIES

LBA Objectives

- Combine analytical tools and innovative multidisciplinary experimental designs in a powerful synthesis to create new knowledge to address long-standing issues.
- Provide new understanding of environmental controls on flows of energy, water, carbon, nutrients, and trace gases between the atmosphere, hydrosphere, and biosphere of Amazonia to serve as a foundation for new policies for sustainable use of Amazonia natural resources.

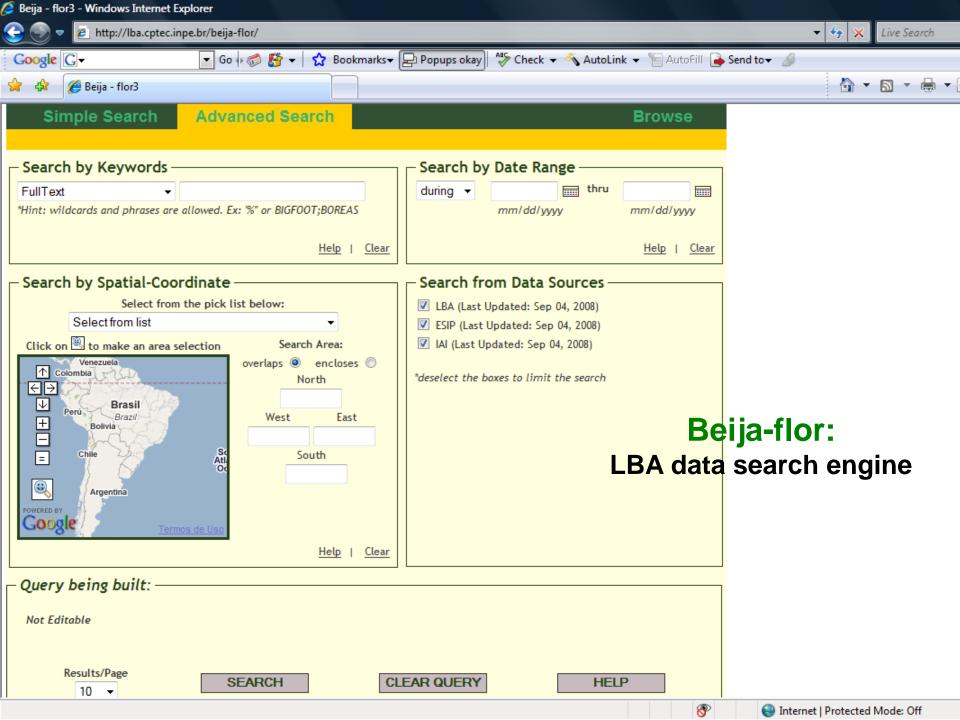
Current LBA-DIS Node Configuration







Data Contributions



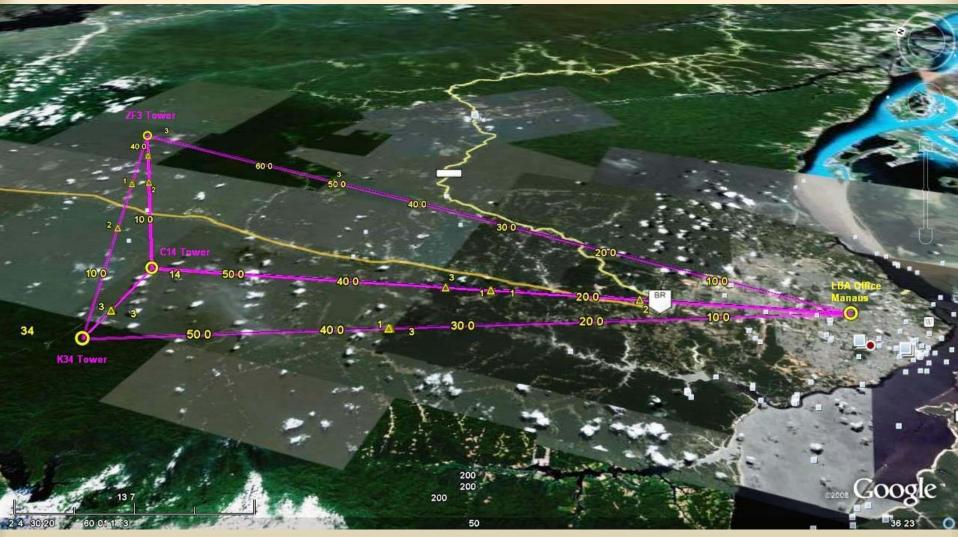
Recent LBA Data announcements

- Vegetation Fire Data: contains Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER) Level-1B satellite imagery over controlled burns in the State of Roraima in Northern Brazil, plus simultaneously collected soil and near-surface air temperature profiles.
- AVHRR Derived Fire Occurrence: contains an ArcGIS ArcInfo grid provides the number of hot spots detected across the legal Amazon Basin at 5 km resolution by the Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) sensor on NOAA 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 satellites

Recent LBA Data announcements (cont)

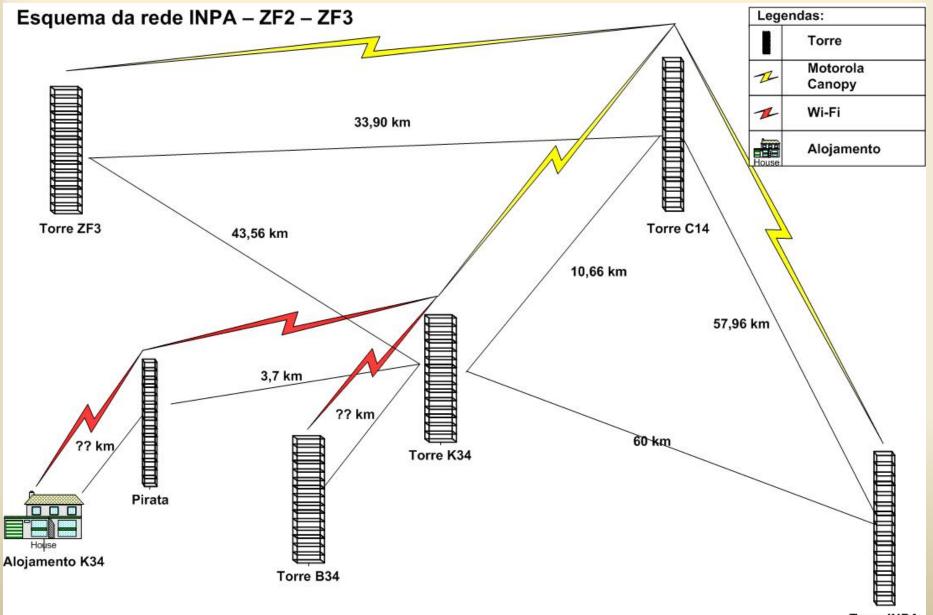
- Flux Tower Measurements
 - CO2 PROFILES AT KM 67 TOWER SITE, TAPAJOS NATIONAL FOREST
 - TEMPERATURE PROFILES AT KM 67 TOWER SITE, TAPAJOS NATIONAL FOREST
 - CO CONCENTRATIONS AT KM 67 TOWER SITE, TAPAJOS NATIONAL FOREST
 - CO2 AND H2O EDDY FLUXES AT KM 67 TOWER SITE, TAPAJOS NATIONAL FOREST
 - H2O PROFILES AT KM 67 TOWER SITE, TAPAJOS NATIONAL FOREST.
- Vegetation Characterization Results
 - FOREST LITTER DATA FOR KM 67 TOWER SITE, TAPAJOS NATIONAL FOREST GROUND-BASED BIOMETRY DATA AT KM 67 TOWER SITE, TAPAJOS NATIONAL FOREST
 - COARSE WOODY DEBRIS DATA AT KM 67 TOWER SITE, TAPAJOS NATIONAL FOREST
 - TREE DBH MEASUREMENTS AT THE KM 67 TOWER SITE, TAPAJOS NATIONAL FOREST

Data Transmission from towers to LBA Central Office



Proof Of Concept Study in progress ...

Planned tower network topology



Torre INPA

Motorola Digital Radios – Point to Point



Canopy Backhaul 20 Mbps



Point to Point Radio 30-60 Mbps

LBA Conference **INVITATION**



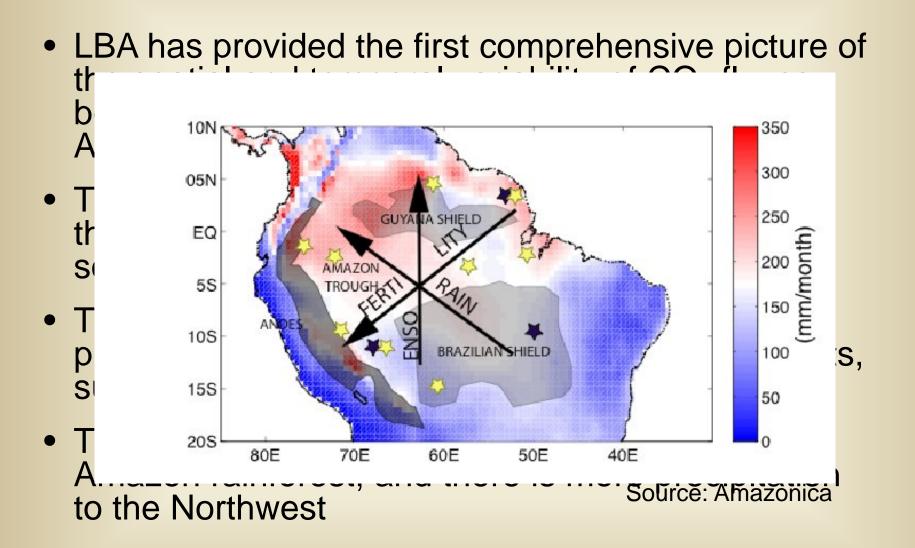
International Scientific Conference Amazon in Perspective Integrated Science for a Sustainable Future November 17–20, 2008 venue: Studio 5 Av Rodrigo Otávio 555, Japiim Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil http://www.lbaconferencia.org/

Estimated conference attendance : 950

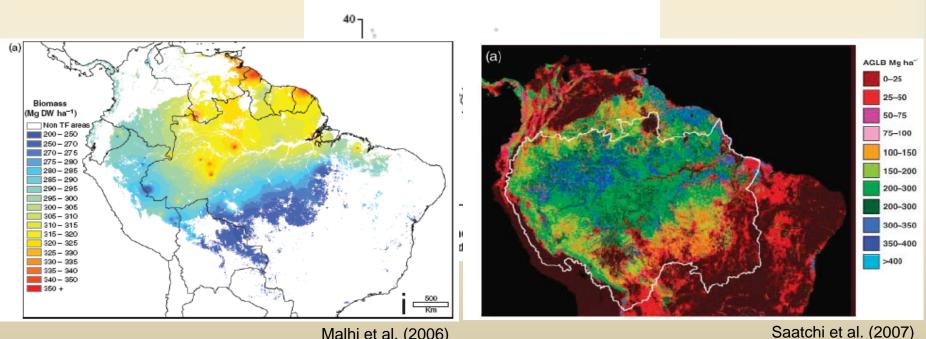


ConclusionsNew phase 3 of LBA just starting.

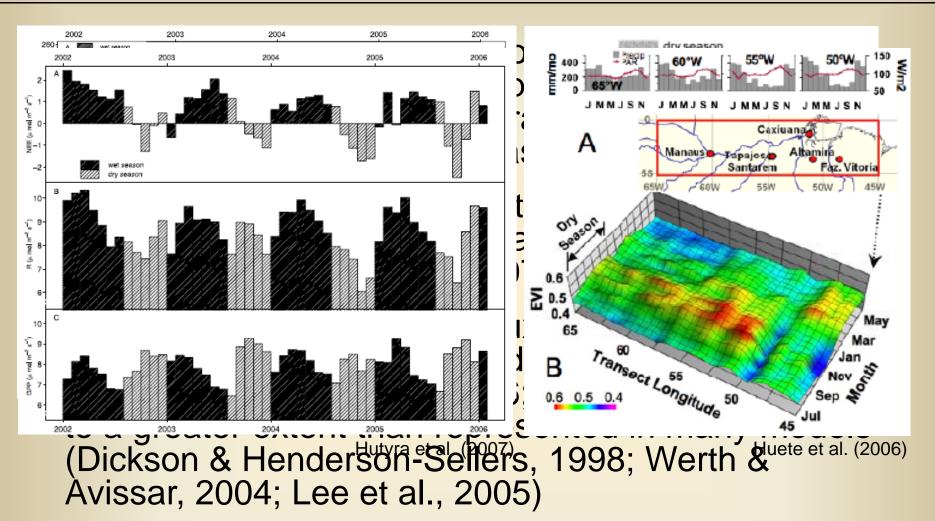
- Enhanced data CEOP validation routines being developed.
- LBA remains committed to CEOP.

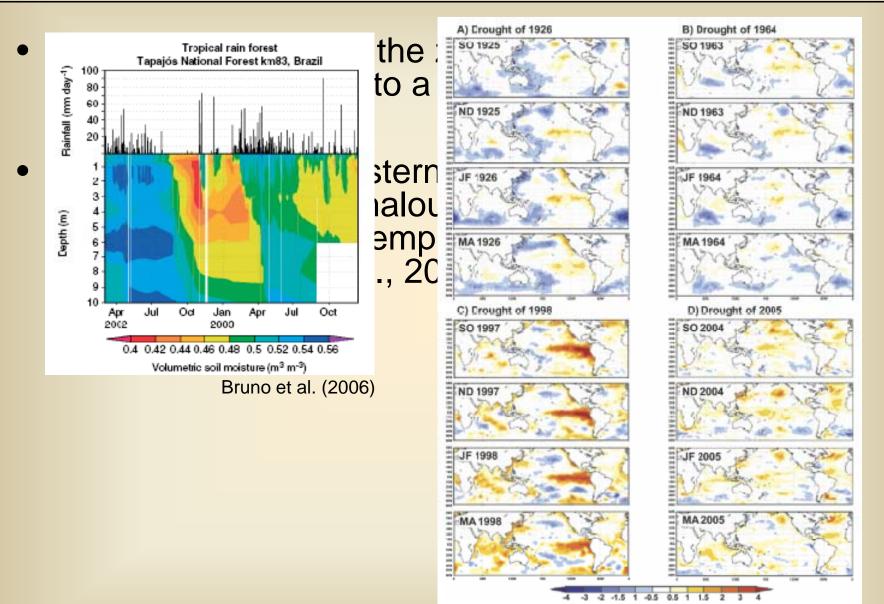


- The basal area and dry season length are negative correlated (Malhi et al., 2006)
- In addition, the above ground live biomass is larger to the north than to the south (Malhi et al., 2006, Saatchi et al., 2007)



Malhi et al. (2006)





Fts. 12. (a)-(d) SST anomilies (°C) during SO, ND, JF, and MA during some years with drought conditions in Amazona (1925-26, 1963-64, 1997-98, and 2004-05). SST anomalies are in relation to the 1/61-90 baseline period. Color scale is shown at the bottom of the figure.

Marengo et al. (2008)

Contributions to GEWEX and WCRP goals

- Global Climate Climate Models decreases in Ar in phase with pr
- Hasler & Avissa in ET for station ET increasing d September) and (December–Ma with the net rad
- In stations locat clear seasonalit radiation or ET. net radiation an season, but cor which is likely a

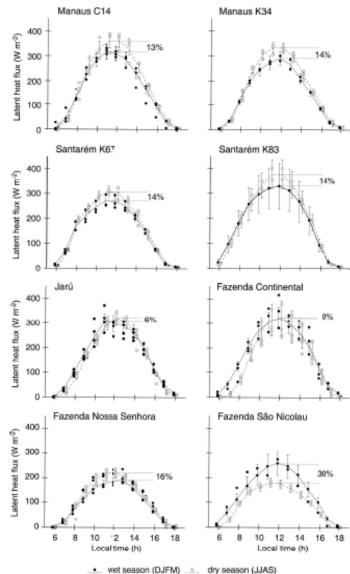


FIG. 3. Diurnal patterns is latent beat flux λE (W m⁻²) averaged over the wet season (solid line) and the dry season (dashed line) for the entire period. Error bars represent standard error on mean. Closed (wet season) and open (dry season) circles are the average per year. Note that the wet and dry season data are slightly shifted for better visibility.

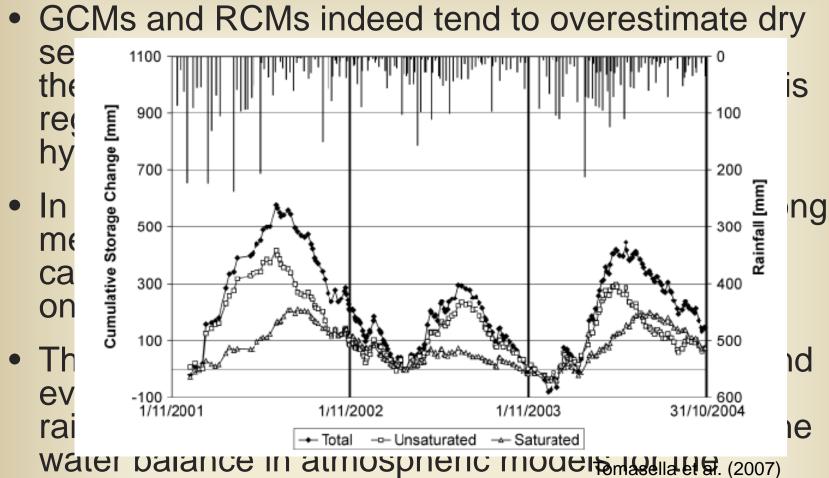
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seasonality –3°S), with Jne– wet season d in phase

1°S) no either net ly stations, in the wet e dry season, ess

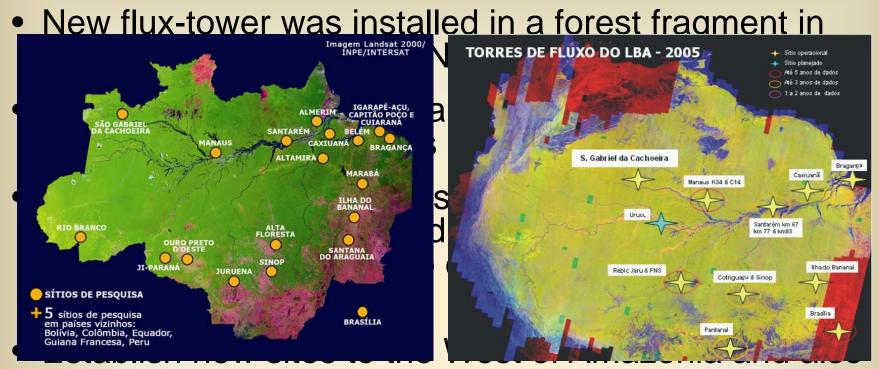
Hasler & Avissar (2006)

Contributions to GEWEX and WCRP goals



Amazon basin, specifically when groundwater system is usually not taken into account explicitly

Issues and Future Plans



in the wetlands

 Recovering of degraded/abandoned areas (either via agroforesty systems or afforestation or reforestation)

The End !

Thanks for your time.